

1960

pour huge financial surfeits and grants into foreign countries.

American history will record that while America saved the world from fascism, from nazism and dictatorship and spent billions and billions and billions of dollars to rehabilitate, aid and relieve many nations and millions and millions of people from privation and hardship, we can measure the thanks we have received to date and are receiving daily from those we helped in small change.

What price glory? is a good way to put it, as we look upon the distorted world which is either leaning toward communism with accelerated pace, or putting a gun to its head so to speak, exclaiming "Give me more American aid, or I will go Communist."

There is too much of this palpable international blackmail, and we must not yield to it. Collaborate with and assist within reason nations of good will and good faith that are honestly standing with us for freedom against communism, but by all means, let us cut off aid to those who are openly or covertly playing the game of the great Soviet lie.

The article follows:

[From the Worcester Daily Telegram, Apr. 4, 1960]

SMALL BUSINESS—EXPORT OF JOBS BLAMED ON HIGH U.S. WAGE SCALES

(By Elmer Roessner)

"Exporting jobs" is a phrase you'll hear more often this election year. Here's an attempt to define and explain it.

A job is exported when a manufacturer takes a task away from one of his employees and pays someone in a foreign country to do the same work. That's the basic concept. By projection, a manufacturer exports jobs when he buys components in a foreign country instead of making them with his own force, or when an industry buys materials, components, or complete articles abroad which it might have made with jobholders in its own field.

The high wage scales in the United States are largely blamed for "job exports." A manufacturer may find it costs him \$1 in American labor to make a component, but it may cost only 10 cents to have the same component made by labor in Japan. So he "exports" the jobs of making that component to Japan. American workers are laid off; Japanese craftsmen are hired.

DECLINE IN EXPORTS

Sometimes this job export consists of having articles crafted abroad and sent here. In other instances it may involve having an article made abroad for sale there, or in another foreign country. For example, the maker of a household appliance may find the cost of making the motor in America makes it impossible for him to compete with foreign manufacturers. So he may set up as assembly plant in France, shipping the stamped-out components from America and buying motors made abroad. While he may not have the assembled appliances shipped back to America for sale, he may find costs low enough to compete in the French market or in other European and perhaps African and Latin-American markets.

It is difficult to assess the amount of job exporting being done. American export sales are running \$3 million to \$4 million a year behind imports, but it's no true measure because figures include travel, tourism, subsidized agricultural exports, and other variables.

TARIFFS NO ANSWER

A solution frequently suggested for the imbalance of foreign trade and for the job-export problem is higher tariffs. While such levies could be effective in restricting imports of goods and components for the domestic market, they would not stop job exports when the end products were sold abroad.

A survey by Mill & Factory magazine provides some relevant facts. It polled 243 industrial firms and found that 6 percent bought foreign-made components for assembly in this country and that another 6 percent had entire products made abroad for sale here.

The figures are not definitive. The total amount, in either dollars or man-hours by these companies may be small or large. They could mean 100 jobs or 100,000 jobs. But other questions asked by the magazine may have more significance.

Of companies responding, 15 percent said they had plants abroad and 6 percent more said they had plans to build plants in foreign countries. While not definitive, those figures suggest a considerable export of American jobs.

And truly significant were the answers to the question: "If you said yes to the foregoing questions, what prompted your firm to seek foreign sources?" The answers:

	Percent
Low-cost labor-----	4
Better quality workmanship-----	4
Both of above-----	7
Access of markets-----	29
Tariff circumvention-----	20

Of those using foreign sources, 6 percent said they need more workers, 15 percent said they need fewer, and 79 percent said using foreign sources had no effect on the work force.

TAPE NOT A RECORD

In a characteristic demonstration of its unassailable logic, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has decided that a tape recording is not a phonograph record. There's an excise tax on records, but it does not apply to tapes, says Revenue Ruling 60-105.

Government Workers Need a Pay Raise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution:

RESOLUTION PASSED BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COUNCIL, AFL-CIO SALARY RALLY HELD AT THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 4, 1960

Whereas the 4,000 members of the Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO) assembled here in the interest of their "crusade for economic equality" represent 2½ million Federal and postal employees who are vastly underpaid for the important and highly skilled work they perform; and

Whereas during the past 11 years Federal and postal employees have received only 4 small pay increases while workers in private industry have received an average of 10 pay increases during that same period; and

Whereas this discriminatory situation has resulted in appallingly low rates of pay for

Federal and postal employees in relation to workers in similar positions in private industry: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this conference give its wholehearted and grateful endorsement to H.R. 9883, a Federal and postal employee pay bill, introduced by Representative JAMES MORRISON and more than 75 other Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, because this legislation, if passed, would put Federal and postal workers reasonably abreast of the national economic parade; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; the Honorable RICHARD M. NIXON, Vice President of the United States; and to every Member of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, with the hope that it will call their sympathetic attention to the desperate economic need of Federal and postal employees everywhere in the United States.

Ten Years of Progress by the Education Foundation, Inc., of West Virginia Celebrated at Anniversary Meeting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 21, 1960

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, it was my privilege to have participated with approximately 150 educators, including President Elvis Stahr of West Virginia University and the presidents of other State supported and independent colleges, leaders of business, industry and the professions and governmental officials, at the observance of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Education Foundation, Inc., of West Virginia, on April 19, 1960, in Charleston, W. Va.

Also present for the luncheon which followed the morning meeting was Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, who spoke briefly. The secretary of the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation, David D. Johnson of Bridgeport and Pittsburgh, Pa., attended.

Officers and directors of the Education Foundation, Inc., all West Virginians, are Phil Conley, president; Charles C. Wise, Jr., first vice president; Dr. William R. Laird, second vice president; Sam T. Mallison, treasurer; Judge Elizabeth V. Hallanan, secretary; Boyd B. Stutler, managing editor; and directors, Marshall Buckalew, Cecil B. Highland, Jr., Charles Hodel, Kyle McCormick, R. Virgil Rohrbach, Raymond Salvati, Rupert A. Sinsel, Delbert S. Stout, and Earl H. Wilson.

PHIL CONLEY CALLED "MR. WEST VIRGINIA"

The Education Foundation is a non-profit, nonshare West Virginia corporation which received its charter on May 31, 1950. Phil Conley, often referred to as "Mr. West Virginia," has given significant leadership and dedicated labor to the work. He has been one of the State's leading historians and publishers

for many years. I had the honor to have worked for him as a magazine writer 35 years ago when he was publisher of the West Virginia Review.

The foundation has made significant achievements in carrying out its purposes and objects, among which are the following:

To promote, assist, and encourage research and scholarship in literature, philosophy, and the history of West Virginia; to give financial aid to students, teachers, and other persons with interests and aptitudes in those fields of endeavor; to manufacture, bind, publish, and sell books and periodicals, and so forth.

In the past 10 years the Education Foundation, Inc., has owned and published 20 books on West Virginia subjects and by West Virginia authors. Among these is the textbook, "West Virginia Yesterday and Today," by Phil Conley and Boyd Stutler. This is the only official elementary history of West Virginia adopted by the State board of education. In the past few years, 41,000 copies have been published, most of which are in use in the schools. All of the money received from the sale of this book, as well as that received from other volumes, is used for the program of the foundation; no royalties are paid to authors.

At present five books are being written by West Virginia authors which will be owned by the foundation. Among these will be a definitive history of "West Virginia Oil and Gas Industry" by Dr. Eugene Thoenen. This will be a companion volume to the book recently published, "History of the West Virginia Coal Industry," by Mr. Conley.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS ARE PROVIDED

Also during the past 10 years the foundation has awarded scholarships and loans to college students in the amount of \$9,181.

The Education Foundation has never asked for any contributions from the public or individuals and its officers say the foundation does not contemplate doing so. However, several members of the board and a few others have voluntarily made gifts of \$27,760. The sale of books has been and continues to be the chief source of revenue for the program of the foundation. Total sales of books in the first 10 years of the organization's life amounted to \$136,269.

Dr. William R. Laird gave to the foundation all of the income from the sale of his book, "The Philosophy of Medicine."

In the official report presented by the foundation's secretary, Judge Hallanan, plans for the future were discussed. It was pointed out that West Virginia, on the eve of its 100th anniversary as a State, is in a period of great economic and social upheaval. Perhaps never before have our citizens been so thoroughly alert to the problems facing them, the report noted, and continued:

To help solve these problems, we believe a careful and objective study of the past century is essential. Our State has a rich heritage in her history, but many of her citizens are not fully aware of it. The time is at hand for extensive research and creative writing about West Virginia and her great men and women. The Education

Foundation has a unique opportunity to make worthwhile contributions in this field.

FUTURE PROGRAM IS NOTEWORTHY

Mr. President, I enthusiastically endorse the Education Foundation, Inc., of West Virginia in its five major recommendations, and I ask unanimous consent to have them printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the recommendations were ordered printed in the Appendix of the Record, as follows:

1. We hope graduate students in the 17 degree-granting institutions of higher learning in West Virginia will be encouraged to write theses and dissertations on West Virginia subjects when seeking advanced degrees.

2. The scholars serving on faculties in our institutions of higher learning are urged to write books on subjects pertaining to West Virginia and her people.

3. The newspapers of West Virginia, both daily and weekly, are invited to publish feature articles pertaining to their own communities, as well as those of statewide interest.

4. Teachers in high schools will be requested to assign subjects pertaining to the State for themes, orations, debates, and other curricular as well as extracurricular studies.

5. We recommend a West Virginia library. Many citizens of this State have books in their private libraries pertaining to West Virginia and her people. It is hoped that many more will set aside a corner in their libraries for books on these subjects. If they do, we know they will receive much information and pleasure from their West Virginia library.

Cuban Slowdown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1960

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, all of us are disturbed by the developments in Cuba in recent months and by the attitude and actions of Cuban Premier Castro, in particular. He appears to be casting aside all principles of democracy and freedom and doing his best to shatter the traditional warm relations between our two countries.

The Buffalo Evening News recently reviewed the developments in this critical area and, under previous consent, I include the editorial "Cuban Slowdown," at this point in my remarks:

[From the Buffalo Evening News, Apr. 13, 1960]

CUBAN SLOWDOWN

The U.S. Government has long been patient in the face of Cuban provocation, not only the illegal seizure of U.S. property but the constant public insults of this country as economically imperialist, the capitalist enslaver of Latin America. That patience is now wearing thin.

The U.S. Government has just extended its arms embargo to the Caribbean to cover helicopters and light planes which the Cubans had requested, pointedly telling the present Cuban Government that their demands far exceed any normal need for self-

defense. Simultaneously, the State Department has rejected the request for the rehiring of a labor leader at the Guantanamo naval base, fired for stirring up the workers against the United States.

Furthermore, President Eisenhower, writing to a Chilean student federation, has underlined the profits Cubans laborers and business derive from American investment and industry, decried the present trend toward anarchy, and publicly accused the Castro regime of betraying the ideals with which it came to power in January 1959: Democratic self-government, freedom of speech, and the press, equality before the law.

One Havana daily front-paged the Eisenhower letter and underscored its timeliness and truthfulness. It does not follow, of course, that all, or even a majority of Cubans would agree with the Eisenhower denunciation at this point. But the President's stand must surely give heart within Cuba to the anti-Castroists, and to some who though not anti-Castro fear his involvement with the Communists. But it is not likely to make their position vis-a-vis Castro's regime any the happier, for it is perfectly clear that it was not meant to soothe him or his friends. Nor is it now clear what form or what strength any active opposition to the present revolutionary government would develop.

But be it noted that the President's letter was not directed toward the Cubans themselves. It was addressed to university students in faraway Chile, one of the classes most constantly exposed to Communist and anti-American propaganda. In the past year the Castro government has been cultivating this element in every Latin American land, adding its share of U.S. slander to the general lot. Too often these voices have been left unanswered. Mr. Eisenhower's declaration is meant to fill a small part of this gap. It goes on record for reform, especially for agrarian reform. It supports, in short, evolutionary Latin American progress toward democratic process. But it warns against the destruction of the present order, against anarchy, against the uprooting of American financial involvement which pays so handsomely the peoples themselves. Economically it warns against killing the golden goose and politically against betrayal of the ideals that have sparked the flame of reform.

Arbor Day—A Memorial to Julius Sterling Morton of Nebraska

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1960

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is the birthday of Julius Sterling Morton, a nationally famous Nebraskan.

J. Sterling Morton was one of a number of public-spirited citizens of the late 19th century who realized the importance of forestry and conservation and who were alarmed by the rapid deforestation of many sections of the United States.

Many notable people realized that the States might profitably plant trees every year at the proper time or supervise their planting; but it was Mr. Morton, then the Nebraska commissioner of agriculture, who was the first to propose the